1949-1951 File No. S-16-VI

B CLASS P.W DEPARTMENT

M BRANCH

Subject:—

Acts & Bills

B [K] 1957

M B.

File No. S 16. VI

Ed. Scott. Slip. 24 A

G.R., G D., No. 2408, dated 22-6-22.]

Std. Sectt. 78A e.

Correspondence

DOCKET SHEET (B)

Subject :—

File No. S-16 VI

P. W. DEPT.

M BRANCH.

References :—

Copies of common pages of file No. B(M)1951 are kept in this file

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.

No.6696/5.

Home Department.

Bombay Castle, October 1950.

NOTIFICATION:-

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely

1. The State Government may, from time to time, open as many extra-mural camps for employment of prisoners selected under rule 3 as it thinks fit.

2. At an extra-mural camp opened under rule 1 prisoners shall be employed in groups of twenty and shall be permitted to select the members of their own group.

Prisons Act, 1894.

3. Any prisoner who has served one year of sentence exclusive of remission or one-fourth of sentence inclusive of remission, whichever is greater, shall be eligible for selection and employment at any camp opened under rule 1:

Provided that the unexpired portion of the sentence of such prisoner is more than six months:

Provided further that the habitual prisoners or the prisoners undergoing sentence for atrocity shall not be so eligible for selection and employment.

4. Any prisoner eligible for selection under rule 3 and desiring to work at the camp may make an application to the Superintendent of the prision in Form A appended to these rules.

5. Every application made under rule 4 shall be submitted in the districts to the state Government through the following officers in succession, namely:-

The Medical Officer of the Prison in which the applicant is undergoing sentence,
the Superintendent of the Prison in which the applicant is undergoing sentence.
the District Superintendent of Police of the district wherein the applicant was convicted,
the District Magistrate of the district wherein the applicant was convicted, and
the Inspector- General of Prisons, State of Bombay

In the case of a prisoner undergoing sentence in the Greater Bombay such application shall be submitted to the State Government through the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, and the Inspector- General of Prisons, State of Bombay, in succession.

6. (1) Every officer through whom an application is forwarded under rule 5 shall make an endorsement thereon communicating his opinion for or against the selection of the applicant.

(2) Endorsements to be made by the Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Prison, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Prisons, State of Bombay, shall, respectively, be in Forms B,C,D,E and F appointed to these rules.

7. On receipt of an application made under rule 4, the State Government may, after considering the opinions of all the Officers concerned as expressed in their endorsements issue orders, for the selection of the applicant.

8. When orders for selection of a prisoner are issued by the State Government under rule 7, the Superintendent of Prison shall explain or cause to be explained to the prisoner the conditions on which he has been selected and shall satisfy himself that the prisoner is physically and mentally fit for employment in the camp.

9. On selection the property including cash and earnings belonging to the prisoner shall be handed over to him and he shall be taken to the camp where he is to be employed.

10. The Superintendent of Prison shall intimate the date of the transfer of the prisoner to the camp to the following officers, namely:-

1. the District Superintendent of Police of the district where the prisoner was convicted; or if the prisoner was convicted in the Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay;

2. the Sub- Inspector of Police within the limits of whose jurisdiction the prisoner's family resides;

3. the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of the District where the prisoner is to be employed; and the Jailer of the camp in which the prisoner is to be employed.

11. The superintendent of Prison shall transfer to the Jailer of the camp, the warrant, history ticket and other documents relating to the prisoner and also

also..

ise a list of the property and cash handed over to the prisoner.

12. At the camp, the prisoner shall be provided with a bamboo matting hut and such other equipment as may be required by him family and mx also a week's wages in advance.

13. Every prisoner employed at the camp shall be paid at the current market rate, subject to a maximum of annas 10/- per day. The payment shall be made weekly and advance given under rule 12 shall be recouped in three instalments from the wages earned.

14. The prisoner who has been provided with any equipment shall be held responsible for any loss or damage done to it and shall be required to make good such loss or damage from his earnings.

15. After the advance is recouped in full under rule 13 one and a half day's earnings of the prisoner shall be deducted from the wages earned by him in a week and credited to his account to be paid to him mxxxx on his release or closure of the camp.

16. The prisoner who is incapacitated to work on account of any injury stained by him while discharging his duty shall in addition to the free medical treatment. This consession of receive free rations ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ shall not be available to the members of the prisoner's family.

up to 10 days free rations

17. In case of the prolonged sickness of the prisoner, the the Jailor may, in consultation with the Medical officer of the camp, return the prisoner to~~x~~ the Jail from which he was received.

18. After the prisoner has worked for three months at the camp. his family may be allowed to join him and if so allowed the members of his family shall also be employed at the camp and paid at the market rate. No prisoner whose family has not joined him shall ~~be permitted to remain in the group in which there~~ be permitted to remain in the group in which there~~xx~~ are prisoners with their families.

19. Members of the prisoner's family who stay with him in the camp shall be subject to the camp rules and any breach of rules on~~x~~ their part will entail the prisoner's return to the Jail from which he was assigned.

20. The prisoner who works satisfactorily in the camp shall be allowed one-third remission on the unexpired portion~~xx~~ of his sentence.

21. When the prisoner completes his sentence, the warrant shall be returned to the Court concerned, through the superintendent of the prison from which the prisoner was assigned and a report shall be submitted in that behalf to the State Government through the Inspector-General of Prisons.

22.....

22. On completion of his sentence, the prisoner shall be allowed to return to his home or if he volunteers to remain in the Camp, he shall be allowed to stay on till the work is completed. If he stays on, he shall be permitted the use of the hutments and other equipment given to him on his admission to the Camp.

23. On release from the Camp, the prisoner shall be awarded a certificate by the Public Works Department Officer in charge of the work to the effect that the prisoner has satisfactorily worked at the Camp.

24. The prisoner shall be liable to be returned to the Jail from which he was assigned at any time by the order of the Jailer or the Camp for commitment of any of the following acts.

(i) Going outside the Camp limit as fixed by the Jailor or the Camp without a written permit.

(ii) Manufacturing, drinking or handling any intoxication liquors or narcotics.

(iii) Trading or trafficking in the supplies furnished by the Camp.

(iv) Gambling.

(v) Using abusive or threatening language or force to or against any person the Camp.

(vi) Feigning sickness or omitting to perform willingly, skillfully and diligently the task allotted to him.

(vii) Agitating, making groundless complaints or magnifying grievances or instigating others.

(viii) Abusing privileges, wasting or stealing food ; clothes, implements, supplies or belongings of any other inmate of the camp.

(ix) Escaping or attempting to escape or helping or conniving at escape of any other inmate.

25. If any inmate escapes from the Camp, either during the working hours or night, the other inmates in the group shal be jointly held responsible and be liable to be returned to the jail from which they were assigned for undergoing the unexpire portion of their sentence and all remission previously earned by them shall be liable to be forfeited.

26. The Jailor in charge of the Camp shall hold an enquiry into any breach of any rule of the camp, record his findings thereon and pass

pass written orders for the return of the prisoner to the Jail from which he was assigned, if found guilty. Any order passed as aforesaid shall be final.

27. No prisoner shall work on or have access to the books registers or accounts relating to him or other or be employed on private work of any person in the Camp.

28. All prisoners shall accept the terms of employment and the tasks allotted to them by the officer in chagre of the work.

V 27-2-9

FORM A

APPLICATION FOR ASSIGNMENT TO ROAD CAMP.

FROM (Name) _____

No. _____

_____ .....Prison.

To _____

The Superintendent,

.....Prison.

Sir,

I hereby make applicetion for assignment to the _____ Road Camp.

2. I have carefully read the rules and regulations for the Government of the Camp and I promise to abide by them.

3. I understand that in the event of my escape I am to lose all my earned remission and to receive an additional sentence which a competent court may award.

4. My family consists of _____

_____ residing at

_____ and is willing

to join me in the Camp on the terms and rules in force.

_____

(Signature).

FORM B.

NO. _____

ENDORSEMENT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. The applicant has been carefully examined and in my opinion he is / is not fit for road or Camp work.

2. The reason for his unfitness is _____

3. The prisoner is free from venreal or other contagious diseases.

_____

Medical officer,

_____ prison.

FROM C

ENDORSEMENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PRISON.

ENSORESEMENT BY THE SUPERINTEDENT OFTHE PRISON

To

The District Superintendent ofPolice,

_____

Prisoner _____No. _____

is a resident of(village)_____Taluka_____

District ____Is serving a sentence of _____

awarded to him on _____by the _____

_____Previous occupation _____

Has served out _____including

remission out ofhis sentence. He has following jail

punishments _____. I do recommend/ I do not

recommend him for selection for employment at the

Road Camp _____.

_____

Superintendent.

_____Prison.

FORM D.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OFPOLICE.

To

The District Magistrate.

Fowarded.

2. The prisoner's antecendents have been gone thrugh

together with details of his present crime.

His family resides at _____

and there is no objection to its joining the prisoner at the Camp.

3. His selection for employment at the Camp is /is not

recommended for reasons below :-

_____

District Superintendent off Police.

_____

FORM E.

To

The Inspector - General of Prisons,

State of Bombay.

~~Bombay~~.

Bombay,

Forwarded

2. I concur/ I do not concur, with the District Superintendent of Police and recommend that the prisoner may not be selected for employment at the~~Camp~~ Camp.

District Magistrate.

FORM F

ENDORSEMENT BY THE INSPECTOR -GENERAL OF PRISONS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The prisoner will be assigned to the _____ Road Camp, if selection is sanctioned.

Inspector - General of Prisons,

State of Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay.

V.T.Dehejia

Secretary to Government.

No.6696/5 - C,

Home Department,

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1950.

Copies forwarded with compliments, to :-

The Inspector- General of prisons, State of Bombay Poona, (in continuation of Government Letter , Home Department, No. 6696/5-C, dated the 6th October 1950 and with a request to take necessary steps to put the scheme into operation as soon as possible. The Inspector-General of prisons is also requested to approach Government, in due course, for the staff for the camp and equipment, as directed in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6696/5, dated.....

dated 17th February 1949),

The Inspector General of Police , State of Bombay

All District Magistrates,

All Superintendents of Police,

All Superintendents of Prisons, (with a request) to take steps to explain the scheme to the prisoners in their respective charges(,

The Legal Department,

The Public Works Department,) in continuation

The Accountant General,) of Government

Bombay,) Resolution, Home

The Finance Department.) Department,

)No. 6696/5, dated the

)the 17the february 1949.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Sd/-

For Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

32-34 L

M.B. S.16 90789

P.W.D.

Below H.D. Notification No. 6696/5 dated 31-10-1950.

Submitted for information

2. This may be referred U.O. to the H.D. with a request to furnish a copy of G.R.H.D.No. 6696 dated 17-2-1949, in continuation of which the present notification is issued.

Id/17-11-50

Have you referred whether the copy of the G.R. has been received or not?

Id/ 17/11/50

Resubmitted

2 The copy of the G.R. in ~~general~~ question is not traceable in that Deptt. The reply is not to the point. The office should state clearly whether the G.R. in question has been recd in this Deptt. This may be done by referring to the inward Registers.

Id/18/11/50

Resubmitted w.r.t. to 'A' above.

2 It has been verified by the branch searches that the copy of G.R. in ~~general~~ question has not been recd in this Deptt.

Id/22/11/50

All right. These papers may be refd. U.O. to the H.D. as proposed at B within.

Id/22/11/50

U.O.R. the H.D. of the 23rd Nov. 1950.

H.D.(C)

G.R.H.D. No. 6696/5, dated the 17-2-49 was not addressed to the P.W.D. A copy of that G.R. may not be sent U.O. to that Deptt.

Id/1/12/50

A.S. Id/ 2/12

U.O. to P.W.D. dated 2/12/50.

Prisoners

Release of --- on the lines of the "Alco Prison Road Camp System".

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME Department.

Resolution No. 6696/5.

Bombay Castle, I7th February I949.

Synopsis of the "Alco Prison Road Camp System" forwarded by Mr. Julian H. Alco :-

"Housing prisoners in confined areas is very costly, because most of your people incarcerated are trained to work in work in open areas and with the soil. The close, confining in carceration ofprison is unhealthy to people who are used toworking with the soil. It is a provenfact that this abnormal method of living in prisons breeds sickness and many other limitations. morally and spiritually.

Your country has no funds tospend on model prisons. We have found that the finest prisions are shameful monuments to misguided people.

It is wise togive the prisoners employment and housing so that the prisoners maybe reformed with virtually no cost to the state. With that objective in mind I started the Alco Prison Road Camp system in califirnia which has been in contimual use since the year I923. Thosuands of prisoners have gone through the road camps working their way back to citizenship. Their calloused hands are passports totrue living and employment.

The Also prison Road Camp System includes a definite plan ofhow to select convicts from the penitentiary. This plan is of vital importance in that the right selections are made, and that the prisoners realise the advantage of this kind ofwork. The system has been so successful that our escapes are less than one per cent. In a camp of I5- prisoners, just one sergeant and a guard (using no guns), and no walls or chains are used. The scienti-...

scientific method of selecting the prisoners is most comprehensive and very simple in practice. The Prisoners find this work very helpful, constructive, and interesting. They take personal pride in the roads they are building and working on each day. They become attached to their work and realize that they are doing what they like to do. Two days at the road camp counts for three days in prison, and that cuts down their time onethird, as they become honor prisoners.

This plan has been employed for every known kind of crime, including murder, and the reformation of these men has been most satisfactory.

The cost of maintaining these prisoners at the camp is very economical. The standard of living need not be changed from normal standards of ordinary circumstances.

This plan includes a restraining influence on the prisoners from escaping, that has been most satisfactory. The prisoners must first want to go to the road camp, and he is never sent there against his will. After being in the road camp, the prisoner is ready to resume activities in a healthy, satisfactory way, because there has been no break in his work.

I need not emphasize the advantage of good roads in your country. It is probably the highest form of development It is a good source of revenue of to the state in the transportation of materials. It is a good source of protection against revolutions in making it easier to move military equipment, and some day will prove to be a great source of revenue for motorists paying gasoline tax.

We find that manufacturing articles in the prisons is sometimes in competition with free labor, whereas road building is the most unskilled kind of labor. There is no need for heavy road equipment, but all all that is needed is a pick and a shovel. By having

having the Government specify the roads ~~and starting the~~ roads and starting the camps in opposite directions, you can eliminate the exploitation of these prisoners by private individuals or local ~~politicians~~politicians. This plan provides for a very small wage, and a reward is offered for the escape of every convict. This reward is paid by the other prisoners in the camp from which the escape takes place. If your government feels it unnecessary or it is against your policy, to pay a small wage to these men, which amount would be drawn upon in the event of an escape, then the alternative plan is as follows:

The escaped prisoner receives an additional sentence as a punishment for the escape, if captured. The other prisoners in the camp from which the escape was made also serve this additional sentence. In other words, if 200 men are in the camp, you would have I99 guards for each convict, because one man would be a robbing all of his fellow prisoners if he ran away.

The clothing, food, etc, is very simple to work out. You will find as labor conditions change in your country, this system will not compete with the free labor or the manufacturers, or the manufacturing of articles in the prisons. Free labor will welcome good roads as a means of increasing the movement of materials. The public in general is greatly benefited by road development, not only in transportation of raw materials, but the ease with which people can move them about, and in the meantime, the violator of the law is being restricted as well as paying his bill to society in improving the road conditions.

As a result, prisoners are taught many lessons in cooperation and in measuring up to the standards provided by the Government, which if not obeyed result in his returning to the prison.

Living conditions in these camps can be very satisfactory. We allow the prisoner to keep clean.

We have a small library in each camp. The prisoner's outlook ofliving is improved because he is conscious of being in an homor camp rather than in prison.

It is possible tosend to separate camps- groups who have different religious practices and traing on cast system, or where there are fundamental differences as to the handlingoffood, the wearing of clothes etc. Eachcamp could maintain its individual customs as required, ~~and still do the necessary work as required~~ and still do the necessary work as required by the state. Good roads prevent revolution, afford easy transportation of the public, invite tourist travel, develop new territories , are a source of great revenue through gasoline tax, help todevelop natural ressources, are a permanent investment. The convict labor employed establishes a humanitarian program that unquestionably blesses the government and the people.

Convicts come from our own midst and usually go back to our own environment, unless they learn torespect and honor their country, the whole round of imprisonment is apt tocontinue over and over again at a terrific cost to the state and with heartbreaking results to the family.

Convicts under close confinement, as observed in some countries, develop tuberculosis and other diseases, whereas the road camp building program is healthful and constructive.

These prison labor camps are an example of convict rehabilitation. They have passed the experimental stage after twenty-five years of use, justifying your serious consideration. The seeming upset conditions in the world seem to develop large crime conditions, and your state should anticipate a form of prison management that will be effective as

as well as economical.

I wish to go on record with you and your state that my services in submitting this plan to you are without any thought of financial compensation. It will be an honour and privilege to share with your government this plan. Any advice or guidance that I have is at your disposal.

Appreciating your interest in this matter, I remain"

Letter No. 2 I6359, dated the I3th October I948, from the Inspector General of Prison, Profvince of Bombay:-

"The Government of U.S.A.had sent the Honourable Mr. Julian H. Alco, Member, State Board of Prirson Directores of California to study the conditions in which prisoners work in various parts of the world. He visitemd our Prisons and saw the Jails at Bombay and Poona and he was much impressed with the cleanliness, orderliness and organization of industries, particularly in the Yervda Central Prison. He has expressed this view to the Honourable Minister, Home Department, on whom he called and with whom he discussed a system of extra-mural labour which has been adopted with success in America, in respect of some of its most hardened criminals since I923. He has presented the accompanying synopsis of this system to the Honourable Minister, who had directed that I should submit my note on it.

2. The basic principles of the extra-mural camp system for prisons are, that housing of prisoners in Jails is a heavy liability on State finances and that at best the "finest Prisons are shameful monuments to misguided people". They also recognise that being confined within walls and compelled to work within Jail limits is injurious to the health, moral and mental attitude towards the rest of the Society, of the Prison. This is particularly so in the case of those who come from the soil and are

are accustomed to work, as in our country, in the wide opened expanses of the fields and villages. That taking a man of the soil who does not know anything beyond digging, ploughing and sowing, and training him up as a weaver, carpenter or any other artisan, is a waste of human labour and public money, because in the majority of cass, the prisoner after release has neither the capital nor the raw materials to make use of the knowledge, which the State inculcated in him at great expense. That mere manufacture of materials, which are also available from free labour, does not benefit the State toa substantial extent and hardly benefits the prisoner inspite of the long time he spends in the Jail workshops. Therefore, tokeep "sons of the soil on the soil" and interest them inlabour of the sort towhich they are bred it is best tomake them work in open space for digging etc. In America this labour is diverted tomaking of roads. Mr. Alco has mentioned the advantages of efficient transport, which equalises distribution of rural produce and is a stimulus to the trade and industries of the conntry. As these principles are well recognized, they need not be repeated.

It may be mentioned that in england a similar scheme has also been in operation and is called "the wakefield Camp" where prisoners on parole are permitted towork in a forest felling trees, draining swamps, etc., withoutofficious supervison or control.

In our country, a similar experiment was tried in the Punjab and resulted in the Good Conduct Probation Release Act. In our province a similar experiment was under consideration 1937 to colonise good prisoners in Visapur, but the change of Government frustrated function.

3. The Jail Reforms committee has also suggested it by encouraging those prisoners, who turn over a new leaf, to be relessed and permitted to work outside Jail limits.

4. In our province there isanother requirement for the public, particularly in areas subjected toperiodical drought, where perhaps this scheme ofemploying Jail labour could be diverted with greater advantage, namely, making oftanks. The advantages are that the work ismuch moresimple than making roads, and labour is much more concentrated makingfor

for efficiency and economy to run these camps. With these general remarks, I venture to detail below Mr. Alce's scheme and my remarks on how it could be adopted in our province:-

Alce's Scheme	My remarks.
(1) The selection of prisoners is left to themselves. The prisoners who have undergone at least a third of their term of imprisonment are permitted to apply for out-door work.	This may be accepted except that in cases of prisoners of particularly good behaviour, the Superintendent can permit a prisoner to volunteer after he has undergone a fourth of his sentence.
(2) The prisoners volunteer on basis of collective security i.e. the whole gang for a particular work volunteers to go on basis of collective responsibility for each others good behaviour and prevention of escape.	The principle of collective responsibility should be accepted but if that collective security is spread over a large number such as 200, mentioned in the system, it might become ineffectual on account of its dispersion. It is suggested that in our cases, prisoners should be allowed to volunteer in groups of 10 and they should elect their own Mukadam, who would be responsible for the good behaviour, safety and restraint from running away, from escape of the remaining 9.
(3) On work the State supplies them with a minimum of comfort such as tents, beds, kitchen utensils, etc.	Instead of tents we should provide them with Bamboo matting huts and earthen cooking utensils and allow them to make arrangements for their own messing, which will be easier when the families are allowed to join, the prisoners, as will be detailed below.
(4) Payment is made at regular market rates for labour and out of the earned labour the	

the State deducts what it has spent on feeding the prisoners and given some cash to the prisoners for pocket money and two-thirds of his earnings are sent by the State direct to his family.

In our case the cooking arrangements should be left to the prisoners themselves. The responsibility of the state initially being to see that they are provided with food like cereals, etc. at market rates particularly in areas where the foods are rationed No deductions should be made except a fourth of the earning, which is retained by the state to be paid to the prisoner when he is released from imprisonment or when the work ceases.

(5) The families of prisoners were allowed to join but later, it was discontinued as obtaining certificates of health and of character by the wife had led to a lot of graft and corruption.

After a prisoner has worked satisfactorily in the Camp for one month, he can be permitted to send for his family, which shall be transported at Government expense to join him. The family can also be permitted to join prisoners not only in the camp but also in labour and thus increase the family earnings.

(6) A third remission be given from the sentence for work in extra-mural camps.

This principle should also be accepted so far as our prisoners are concerned.

(7) The prisoner is at liberty to leave the Camp when he has finished his term of imprisonment, after deduction of remission if earned.

Mr. Alee's system does not provide for continuity of labour, which is very necessary in our country for those, who have no definite occupation. It is therefore suggested that when a prisoner has worked satisfactorily, on completion of the work, the Jail officer in charge and the executive engineer under whom the work has been done should issue a certificate to the prisoner for

for his good behaviour and that on preduction of this certificate every P.W.D. Officer or contractor under him shall be compelled to employ that man at the current market wage so long as he works satisfactorily.

(8) Supervision.:-

The only Jail officers are one servant and a guard without arms.

For us in a Camp of 100 prisoners one Jailor (III group) and one clerk should suffice to maintain discipline to arrange for food, hutting, etc. and calculate and grant remission and ultimate release.

5. If Government approve of these suggestions, the scheme will be put into operation initially where tanks are to be made in the famine stricken areas and if such works are n not available, for construction.

for construction of roads, buildings, whereever P.W.D. or Forest Department want such labour."

Letter No. 19165, dated the 2nd December 1948, from the Inspector General of Prisons, Province of Bombay :-

" The Jail Reforms Committee has recommended that a prisoner, who has turned a new leaf whilst inside the Prison, need not be made to serve his full sentence. Detention of prisoner, after the reformation has been achieved, as a Waste of human labour and a heavy liability on State finan-ces, apart from the depresing affect it has on the incarcerate individual.

2. The Jail Reforms Committee has, therefore, recommended that such prisoners should be relaesed on licensces and allowed to work outside, as free citizens, those coming from urban areas to be employed in Government workshops, factories, and private firms, whereas those coming from suburbs and villages to work on land, in the colony to be set up at Visapur. This would, however, take time and it is, therefore, proposed to employ such released prisoners on extra mural task, making tanks, errecting bunds and building roads.

3. The following proposals, are, therefore, submitted for approval and sanction:-

(1) A prisoner shall be eligible for consideration of relaase on license after he has served at least one year excluding remission or ½ th of his sentence, whiehever is greater

N.B. Prisoners sentenced for dacoity or habitual prisoners will not be ordinarily eligible for release under the Scheme.

(2) As far as possible prisoners will be employed in groups of 20 and will be permitted to select the members of own group. Five such groups i.e. a 100 in all will ordinarily work together on a single work.

(3) The list will be submitted to the District Superintendent of Police of the district, where the prisoner was sentenced, who shall communicate his opinion for or against the release of the prisoner through the District Magistrate.

(4) The Inspector-Ge

(4) The Inspector-General of Prisons will then forward the list, (nominal roll), together with the opinions of the District Officers and his recommendations to Government, who will, if release is decided on, issue orders, under Section 401, Criminal Procedure code, releasing them on acceptance of the conditions laid down.

(5) On release, the prisoner will be handed over his property, cash and earnings and taken to the camp where he is to be employed.

(6) - The Superintendent of the Prison will intimate the date of such release to the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Police where the prisoner's family resides to the D.M. and D.S.P. where the work is in progress and to the Jailor in charge of Camp and transfer to him the warrants, history tickets, and other documents

(7) The prisoner will be provided with a bamboo matting hut, built on the premises and such equipment as he and what subsequently his family may require and a week's wages in advance to begin with.

(8) The equipment will be replaced at the cost of the prisoner. The prisoners will be paid at the current market rate, at which free labour is available.

(9) The wages paid in advance will be deducted from the weekly wages in 3 instalments. After the advance is recovered in full, 1½ days's wages earned in a week by him and his family will be credited to his individual account to be paid to him, on his final release.

In the event of sickness of the prisoner himself or his dependent, the Jailor in charge of the Camp may allow a prisoner to spend such amount from the balance at his credit, as is reasonably necessary.

(10) After a prisoner has worked well for a month, his family will be allowed to join him and they will also be taken on labour on the work. No man whose family has not joined will be permitted to remain in the group, where there are members with their....

their families.

(11). One third remission, will be allowed to all those who are employed in the extra mural camps, on the unexpired portion of their sentences.

(12). When the prisoner completes his unexpired sentence, the warrant will be returned to the Court, through the Superintendent of the prison, from which the prisoner was released and a report also submitted to Govdrnment throggh the Inspector General of Prisons.

4. The prisoner will be allowed to go back to his place of residence or if /he volunteers to remain in the camp, he will be allowed to stay on till the work is completed. If he stays on, he will be permitted to use the hunments, kit, utencils, ect. he was given during his sentence.

On quitting the Camp, the Prisoner will be awarded a certificate by the Public Works Department Officer in charge of the work.

5. On a request from the Inspector- General of Prisons, the Public Works Department will report suitable sites where works are going on and camps can be estiblished and intimate their requirements of prison labour.

6. The following establishment will be sanctioned at each camp :-

(a) 1 Jailor Group III :- Rs. 70-3- 85-125-5-130, (approximate expenditure Rs. 130/- P.M.)

(b) 1 Clerk, Rs. 46-3-85-4- 125-5- 130, (approximate expenditure Rs. 110/- P.M.)

(c) 1 Jail guard :- Rs. 35-1/2- 40, (approximate expenditure Rs. 70/ P.M.)

Total approximate expenditure Rs. 310/- P.M.)

The staff will be provided with temporary accommodation and in addition will be allowed compensatory allowance of (a) Rs. 15/- P.M. (b) Rs. 10/ P.M. and (c) Rs.5 P.M. each respectively.

7. The staff will be pesponsible for-

for-

(i) obtaining food grains, provision, kit, ect. for prisoners who ask for it at current market rates, arrangements for water, ectc,

)ii) ensuring suitable work for the prisoners or his family through liason with the Public Works Department,

(iii) noting the remission earned in the History Sheet,

(iv) Collecting and retaining the "release fund" contributed by each prisoner under (9),

(v) Granting "release funds" on release of the prisoner,

(vi) providing fares to the prisoners, who wish to return home on termination of their terms of imprisonments.

8. The equipment such as pick axes, spade, ghamellas will be provided by the Public Works Department or the contractor in chagge of the work. The cost per prisoner will be as below:-

(i) Hut.... Rs. 30

(ii) Utencils, ect. (all earthern)... Rs. 10

(iii) Blankets, and dhurries,

He can have his old Jail one Rs. 20/-

Total .....Rs. 60/- per prisoner.

9. On approval of the scheme, the Executive Engineers, will be contacted and requested to intimate their requirements, which will be reported to Government for sanctioning the Camp establishment and expenditure on equipment.

10. Prisoners will be released on receipt of an intimation that the Camp is equipped and ready to receive them"

Resolution:-. Government is pleased to accord approval to the scheme proposed by the Inspector General of Prisons and to the opening of one Camp of 100 prisoners, as an experimental measure. The Inspector General of Prisons should contact the Executive Engineers concerned and thereafter approach Government for the staff for the Camp and sanction to the expenditure on equipment ectc

2. The Inspector General of Prisons should prepare a separate composite set of rules for the working of the scheme and the release of prisoners under it, and submit it to Government for approval.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Sd/-

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons, Province of Bombay,

The Accountant General, Bombay,

The Finance Department.

✓ 69-20

Below copyies of (i) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6696/5, dated the 17th February 1949 and (ii) Government Notification, Home department, No. 6696/5, dated the 31st octorber 1950; regarding extra_mural camps for the employment of prisoners on the lines of the "Alco prison Road Camp System", california, United States of America.

No. 6696/5 C.

Home Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1951.

Forwarded with compliments, for information, to

The superintending Engineer, North Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad.

The Executive Engineer, Banaskantha Division, Palanpur,

The Executive Engineer, Sabarkantha Division, Himatnagar.

The Executive Engineer, Mehsana Division, Mehsana,

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad.

The Executive Engineer, Kaira Division, Kaira.

The Superintending Engineer, South Gujarat Circle, Baroda

The Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda,

The Executive Engineer, Panch Mahals Devision , Godhra,

The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, Surat,

The Executive Engineer, Navasari and dangs Division, Navasari.

The Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation Circle, Baroda,

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Irrigation

Division, Thasra,

The Executive Engineer, ~~Baroda Irrigation~~ mahi Canal Construction Division, Thasra,

The Executive Engineer, Baroda Irrigation Projects Division, Baroda,

The Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, Bombay,

The Executive Ingineer, Presidency Division, Bombay,

The Executive Engineer, South Thana Division, Thana,

The Executive Engineer, North Thana Division, Bandra,

The Executive Engineer, Kolaba Division, Alibag,

The Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Poona,

The Executive Enginreer, Poona Division , Poona

The Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Poona,

The Executive Engineer, East Khandes Division Jalgaon,

The Executive Engine er, Naisk Roads and Buildings Division, Nasik,

The Executive Engineer, West Khandesh Division, Dhulia,

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, Sholpur,

The Executive Engineer, Satara Division, Satara,

The SuperintendingEngineer, Southern Circle, Belgaum,

The Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, Belgaum,

The Executive Engineer, Kolhapur Division, Kolhapur ,

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur Division, Bijapur,

The Executive Engineer, Kanara Division Karwar,

The Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, Dharwar,

The Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri Division, Ratnagiri,

The Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, Poona,

The Executive Engineer, Nira R.B. Canal Division,

✓ 20-27.

Division, Poona,

The Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation Division,
Poona,

The Executive Engineer, Naisk Irrigation Divisions,
Nasik.

The Executive Engineer, Gangapur Storage Division, Nasik,

The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, Ahmedgnagar,

The Superintending Engineer, Karnatak Irrigation Circle,
Dharwar,

The Executive Engineer, Ghataprabha left Bank Canal Division,
Dhupdal,

The Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation Division, Dharwar.

By order of the Government of Bombay.

Sd/-

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copy to the Public Works Department for
information.